No. 14,678.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1900-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

OUR OFFER REJECTED

Text of the Intervention Note Read in British House,

SALISBURY'S REPLY WAS CURT

England Would Not Accept Good Offices of Any Power.

NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR

LONDON. March 15.-In the house of commons today, replying to Mr. William Redmond, Irish nationalist, who asked whether the government of the United States had offered its good offices to her majesty's government with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa, the government leader, Mr. Balfour, said her majesty's government would not accept the intervention of any power in the settlement

of South African affairs.
At the conclusion of Mr. "Balfour's reply Mr. Redmond asked whether interven-tion was not allowed in the case of Vene-

The following is the text of Mr. Balfour's reply to Mr. Redmond:
"The United States charge d'affaires.

March 13, communicated to Lord Salisbury the following telegram from Mr. Hay: "By way of friendly and good office, inform the British minister of foreign affairs that I today received a telegram from the United States consul at Pretoria, reporting that the government of the South African republic requests the President of the United States to intervene, with the view of a cessation of hostilities, and saying that a similar request has been made to the representatives of the European powers.

"In communicating this request I am directed by the President of the United States to express the carnest hope that a way will be found to bring about peace, and to say that he would be glad, in any friendly manner, to aid in bringing about the desired result."

The reading of this dispatch was greeted with cheers from the Irish members. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said:
"Lord Salisbury requested Mr. White to convey the sincere acknowledgment of her majesty's government to the government." requests the President of the

majesty's government to the government of the United States of the friendly tone of their communication, and to say that her majesty's government does not propose to accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs." Loud and prolonged cheers followed this statement.

Clements Joins Gatacre.

BETHULIE BRIDGE CAMP, Wednes day, March 14.-Gen. Clements' brigade has effected a junction with Gen. Gatacre's troops at Burghersdorp. A patrol left to-day for Aliwal north to join hands with

Joubert Compliments the British. PRETORIA, Tuesday, March 13.—Before returning to the front today Gen. Joubert

said to a press representative:
"The courage of the British soldiers is

beyond question. They rushed the kopjes and intrenchments in a fearless manner, but were not a match for the Mausers, which simply mowed them down." Free State Capital at Kroonstadt.

PRETORIA. Wednesday, March 14 .-State Secretary Reitz this morning posted

"Yesterday Bloemfontein was occupied the British after the burghers had rethred in a northern direction. The seat of the government of the Free State has been already transferred to Kroonstadt."

Free Staters Divided on War.

vaulers at Bloemfontein threatened to turn their guns on the town if the peace advocates refused to light, but the threat was unavailing. The war party fled. The British are now working the Free State ORANGE FREE STATE NO MORE.

British Jack Hoisted Over the Capital

at Bloemfontein. LONDON, March 15.-At precisely 1:36 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a union jack,

specially made for this purpose by Lady Roberts, was holsted over the presidency at Bloemfontein, amid the acclamations of the commander-in-chief's battalions, in which, curiously enough, the Orange Free State burghers appear to have joined with remarkable heartiness.
The opposition to the entry of the British

froops into the capital was insignificant Boers were found occupying a few hills south of the place, but a few shells drove them off, and at 10 in the morning some newspaper correspondents entering the town found Mr. Frazer and other officials, and guided them to where Lord Roberts stood on top of a hill, waiting for them. spokesman, Mr. Frazer asked protection spokesman, Mr. Frazer asked protection for life and property, and surrendered the keys. Lerd Roberts, accompanied by his staff, rode at the head of a cavalcade a mile long to the presidency, receiving an ovation throughout the route, cuminating in a remarkable demonstration at the market square, Reaching the government building, Lord Roberts took possession of the city in the name of the queen, and then repaired to the presidency, where the ceremony of hoisting the union jack ended forever, according to universal opinion here, the Eoer government of the Free State.

During his progress through the town Lord Roberts stopped and ordered the instant replacement of goods which were be-ing looted from the artillery barracks by Kaffirs, thus giving the populace an earnest assurance of the treatment they might ex-

out replying to Lord Roberts demand for his surrender, and the commander-in-chief remarked afterward, during the course of conversation, while breakfasting at the farm of President Steyn's brother, that the ex-president had become a nonenity. The British troops, with the exception of those necessary to police the town, remain out-

side. The press dispatches giving most of the point raised about the cutting of the road and telegraph north of Bloemfon showing it was

showing it was a plucky act. Major Hunt Weston of the Royal Engineers, accompanied by ten men, traversed the Boer lines and succeeded in cutting the wires and blowing up the tracks.

Bloemfontein is now regarded there as a sort of halfway house and base of operations for the advance on Pretoria.

Augustus R. Wright Dead BOSTON, March 15.-Augustus R. Wright of Portland, Me., president of the Eastern Dredging Company, died suddenly today of heart failure. He was about fifty-five of heart lanure. He was about nity-nve years of age. He was engaged in mining in Colorado in early life, but about thirty years ago he settled at Portsmouth, N. H., and engaged in the dredging business.

Fire at Hopkinton, Mass

HOPKINTON, Mass., March 15 .- Fire destroyed five of the best business buildings in this place today. The loss is estimated at \$75,600 to \$100,000. The local fire department was unable to cope with the confla-gration, which ultimately burned itself out.

DAHO MINING

Special Prosecutor Forney Tells About the Coroner's Jury Work.

Denies Statements Made by Witness Simpkins-Cross-Examined by Mr. Salzer.

Although the direct testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation before the House committee on military affairs is not yet closed, the prosecuting witnesses temporarily gave place today to the first witness not identified with those bringing the charges. This was J. H. Forney, the special prosecuting officer who directed the cases before the coroner's jury and the grand jury at the seat of the disorder. He said he had been a prosecuting official for seventeen years, and was specially appointed in this case by the attorney general of Idaho.

Coroner's Jury Work.

The witness said the coroner's investigation, which was much criticised on the di-rect examination, was conducted in the isual way and in accordance with the law. The jury investigated not only the deaths esulting from the riot of April 29, but also the conspiracy leading up to that demon stration. The theory that a conspiracy ex sted gave the inquiry a broad scope. Mr Forney said, however, that no ferce, vio ence or intimidation was used toward wit

Concerning the prisoners in the "bull Concerning the prisoners in the "bull pen," Mr. Forney said they were not held under any specific charges, but by virtue of the governor's proclamation, declaring that the county was in a state of insurrection. This was in accordance with the Idaho law, he said, which provided that in case of insurrection the governor can appoint a special officer with an armed force to take charge of affairs. Bartlett Sinclair was appointed as this officer in charge and, as the state militia was in the Philippines, the governor called on the federal government for troops. Action of Federal Troops.

The witness said the United States troops assisted the state authorities in making ar-

rests, but so far as he knew they did not make arrests or discharges independent of the state authorities. He specifically denied that he had authorized the proposition re-

that he had authorized the proposition referred to by witness Simpkins relative to implicating two miners in the blowing up of the mill.

Mr. Forney was asked as to the "permit system," under which men were not allowed to work without an official permit. He said Governor Steunenberg had told him that the system was not new; that the miners' unions had compelled the mine owners to take out permits, and that "this was an inning for the other side."

After some controversy Mr. Forney asked that this last phrase be stricken out, but Mr. Lentz objected. Mr. Forney then added to the phrase, that it was an "inning for the other side so far as this was necessary to preserve order in the Coeur d'Alene dis-

preserve order in the Coeur d'Alene dis Mr. Forney said the counsel for accused

demanded the names of parties indicted and copies of the testimony, but this information was not given, as it would have been against the ends of justice and would have assisted suspected parties in escaping. Ball was not denied in ballable cases, he said, but the men in the "bull pen" were not ballable, being held not under the usual law process, but under the proclamation of the governor.

Cross-Examination.

Mr. Sulzer conducted the cross-examina-tion. He brought out that Mr. Forney did not live in Shoshene county when ap-pointed special presecutor, and he then read a statute of Idaho to the effect that no person shall be eligible to a county of-

no person shall be eightic to a county of-fice unless he has been an elector of the county for six months.

The witness explained that this law ap-plied to an elective office.

He was closely questioned as to his 21-leged efforts to secure testimony from Simpkins. He said it was reported to him that Simpkins had demarker testimony, to the effect that three of the prisoners in the "bull pen" participated in blowing up the mill, but he was afraid of his life if he gave this testimony. He, Forney, then assured Simpidns of protection, and said he would recommend to the court his exoneration, but Shapkins would make no state

The witness said he was an attorney for the Bunker Hill mine about a year prior to the disturbance, and now he was attorney in a case against them.

NEW FORM OF STATEMENT. t Will Show the Treasury's Condition Better Than the Old One.

Secretary Gage was sitting in his office yesterday afternoon, when the new form of treasury statement issued under the gold standard law of March 14 1900 was nanded to him. "This is the first statement of the kind which has ever been made. said the Secretary, with a look of satisfaction. "It is good-it is honest," he con inued, as he glanced over the classification of the treasury resources, setting aside de-finitely the reserve fund and the "trust funds held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respec-

ively pledged."

The reserve fund, as required by the new law, is a round sum of \$150,000,000 in gold coin and bullion. The trust funds included gold coin against gold certificates to the amount of \$212,769,779; standard silver dol-

amount of \$212,79,779; standard silver dol-lars against silver certificates, \$408,447,504; silver dollars and bullion against the treas-ury notes of 1890, \$85,770,000, and United States notes held against currency certifi-cates, \$15,045,000.

The total of these trust funds stood at \$723,002,283, but this amount is liable to increase or diminution as certificates are issued or redeemed. The general amount will not vary greatly except as deposits of gold coin for gold certificates increase th amount outstanding. The general fund of the treasury, after the deduction of the re-demption fund, stood at the close of busi-

emption fund, stood at the close of busi-ess yesterday at \$154,985,989. The old form of statement would have made the cash balance \$304,985,989, an in-crease of \$13,500,000 since February 1, The other portions of the statement remain ubstantially as before, but a new leation will be created for the reder of greenbacks and treasury notes and for the exchange of various forms of money for gold. "Redeemed in gold," or "Ex-changed for gold," are the captions for the

future, instead of the old general heading "Redemption of notes Regulation of Commerce.

The Senate committee on interstate com merce today decided to give three more hearings on the bill to regulate commerce and then to take up the measure and dis pose of it so far as the committee can do

The first of the hearings will be held Friday, the 23d instant, and the other two w be held on the following successive Friday The committee decided to ask the Sena to recommit the bill extending the maxi-mum time for the confinement of live stock in transit from twenty-eight to forty hours. This decision was due largely to the representations that the change would result in cruelty to animals undergoing shipment.

Spanish Returned to Spain.

Adjutant General Corbin has received : cable message from General Otis at Manile saying that he had shipped today for Bar-celona, Spain, 533 Spaniards, including eighty-four officers and 427 enlisted men of the Spanish army, who had been rescued from the Filipino insurgents, and also in-cluding the wives of eight officers and four-teen children of the families of officers.

Dowager Empress.

This Government Will Send War- Orchestra Leaders Arrested by His Name Will Not Be Withdrawn ship to Seat of Discord.

SHANGHAI, March 15.-The American association here telegraphed to the United States government today that the attitude of the empress dowager toward the reformers will upset the "open door" policy. They also say rebellion and anarchy are expected, to the detriment of foreign interests, and advocate prompt concerted action

on the part of the powers.

The China Association will appeal to the British minister, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, on the same subject.

State Department Notified.

The cablegram from the American Association referred to has been received at the State Department. It has not yet been acted upon, but is under serious consideration. At first reading it is not clear just what connection exists between the attiwhat connection exists between the acti-tude of the Chinese empress dowager toward the reform element in China and the "open door" policy, in which the United States, with the remainder of the civilized world, is interested. It is recalled, however, that the empress dowager is persecuting with the most rejentless hatred the reform party, going so far as to resort to the bar-barous practice of offering a large sum of money for the assassination of leading re-

formers.

Now, this reform element in China is believed to include nearly all of the Chinese who are disposed to elevate China into a civilized nation, following in the footsteps of Japan. They realize that this can be done only with the help of foreigners, and are therefore disposed to the "open door" as one of the measures to liberalize and enlighten China through the introduction of foreign capital and foreign methods. of foreign capital and foreign methods. It is assumed that the basis of this repre It is assumed that the basis of this representation from the American Association is an apprehension that the conservative party surrounding the empress dowager, in satisfying their animosity against the reformers, will excite the dormant anti-foreign feeling among the masses of Chinese to a degree that will make the "open door" impossible of attainment,

No Advices From Minister Conger. It is a curious fact that our minister ! China, Mr. Conger, has so far made no representations to the State Department euching this subject. He has reported to the department that serious attacks have been made upon the American missions in Shantung by the "Boxers," meaning by that term a powerful and numerous antifereign league of Chinese. It is this same organization which has attacked some of the French missionaries in that quarter of China, and have even carried their opera-tions to the very doors of Klau Chau, the German holding in north China.

Warship to Be Sent. Upon the minister's representations the State Department has decided that an American warship shall be dispatched from the fleet at Manila to the nearest convenient port to the seat of discord, probably in this case Taku, at the mouth of the Pieho river, case Taku, at the mouth of the Picho river, or Wei Hai Wel. It is fully expected that the Chinese government itself will be able to repress the "Boxers" without any action on the part of the American warship, but the mere presence of such vessel has always had a salutary effect in past disturbances. It is distinctly understood, however, that this little naval demoistration will have no connection whatever with the struggle now rolps on between the empress dowayer's connection whatever with the struggle now going on between the empress dowager's party and the reformers, for this may be regarded as a matter of purely internal politics, with which our government has no right to concern itself. It is probable, therefore, that this decision on our part indicates the character of the response that will be made by the Department of State to the cablegram from the American Association.

TO BE INTERRED AT ARLINGTON.

The Bodies of Five Soldiers Being

Brought From Cuba. The bodies of five soldlers who dled re ently in Cuba, in the vicinity of Gibara are being brought to this country on the ransport Burnside for the purpose of being reinterred in the Arlington military ceme They are Privates William H. Har rls and Perry Straghn of Troop D, 10th Cavalry; Corporal Frank Trott of Company M. 5th Infantry: Private John Hanson of Company H, 5th Infantry, and Lieut. Jesse W. Smith, lately custom house inspector at Gibara, who was killed by the editor of a Cuban newspaper. There are several other bodles on the Burnside, but they are destined to private cemeteries.

TO PRESERVE THE TIMBER.

Felling of Trees on Public Domain in Porto Rico Prohibited.

With a view to the preservation of the rees and shrubbery in the Island of Porto Rico, Governor General Davis has issued an order which strictly prohibits the felling or cutting of any trees, shrubbery or any living wood within the public domain of the island. All concessions and grants that have heretofore been issued authorizing the felling of trees and other shrub bery on public lands are revoked by this order, and a violation of the new ruling will subject the offender to a fine of \$100 or to six months' imprisonment, or both ecording to the discretion of the States provisional court, which shall take cognizance of all violations of the order. The alcaldes of towns, commissarios of The alcaldes of towns, commissarios of barrios, caimaneros and insular police have been charged with the duty of seeing that the above order is strictly enforced.

In execution of the same general policy, Governor General Davis has Issued a general order prohibiting the placing of advertisements, by means of paint, posters, placards or otherwise, "en any public building, or any of the walls of fortifications, or on trees or other places in any public grounds, or on fences or other inclosures of public grounds, or on telegraph or telephone poles, belonging to the United States or to the Island of Porto Rico."

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander R. I. Reid ha een detached from the Norfolk navy yard and ordered to temporary duty at the re cruiting rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.; then to the New York yard for engineering duty. Lieutenant J. H. Sypher, from the Solace nome and wait orders.

Paymaster J. Q. Lovell, from the Amphitrite, home and wait orders.

Paymaster J. A. Mudd, from the Nev York navy yard to temporary duty unde York navy yard to temporary duty under the bureau of supplies and accounts. Pay Inspector L. G. Boggs has been granted three months' sick leave. Assistant Paymaster G. W. Pigman, from the navy yard, Washington, to the Am-

Carpenter C. P. Hand, Gunners C. W. Ljungquist and S. Doneiy and Boatswains D. J. O'Connell and A. Smith, to the Buf-Gunner W. D. Greetham, to the Franklin.

INQUIRY TROUBLE IN CHINA GARDINER SHUT OUT AT THE WHITE HOUSE SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN DISTRICT SCHOOLS

From the Senate.

Senators Fairbanks, McComas and Si

non, the latter among the opponents of a

Missionary for Porto Rico.

lent Rev. C. W. Drees, who was for many

years a missionary of the Methodist Epis

epal Church to Mexico and South Ameri

an countries. Mr. Drees has been appoint

ed by the church to go to Porto Rico to

report upon the outlook for missionary work in the island. He will leave shortly and will submit plans to his church. From these plans the church will determine what efforts it will make in the island.

Capt. Lemly to Be Reappointed.

It is understood at the White House to

day that Capt. Lemly, the judge advocate

general of the navy, will in all probability

be reappointed to his present position, which

he has held so acceptably for a number of years. Several influential friends of Capt.

Lemly, including Senator Pritchard, called on the President this morning to urge the reappointment. The President, it is said, talked favorably regarding the request, al-though making no positive statement as to his intentions.

The Case of Judge Ewart.

Rumors have been affoat that Presiden

McKinley would withdraw from the Senate

the nomination of Hamilton G. Ewart for

judge of the western district of North Caro-

the latter in the Senate and the recent ad-

verse report of the subcommittee. This light grows more intense and new charges

President McKinley is to be asked by sev-

Pardon for Minnesota Soldiers.

liers of the 15th Minnesota Regiment, which

the Spanish-American war. A number of

Today's Nominations.

Justice-John L. McAtee of Oklahoma, to

Army-Ordnance department: Capt. James

NEW LICENSE BILL.

House Judiciary Committee.

sessor Darneille had an informal confer-

posed new license law which the Commis-

The subject was discussed in a genera

way with an exchange of views upon the question of licenses and taxes.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Repair of the McPherson-Departure

of the Kilpatrick.

The quartermaster general has been in-

which recently broke her crank shaft at

ea, has been fully repaired and restored

to the military steamship line between New

her way from New York to Havana, and

on her return trip will be regularly placed

The transport Kilpatrick left New York

vesterday for San Juan, Porto Rico, for the

purpose of bringing home a squadron of the 5th Regiment of cavalry. Owing to the

want of time, it was impossible to ship re-lief supplies intended for the destitute Porto Ricans on the Klipatrick. They will be shipped, however, on the next transport

Ex-Speaker Reed at the Capitol.

sailing from New York to Porto Rico

fork and the

on the line to Santiago.

that the transport McPherson,

West Indies. She is now on

the following nominations:

of Oklahoma.

ina owing to the persistent fight made on

"Open Door" Policy Menaced by the Grand Jury Objects to Presence of Senators Call to Talk About Porto District Attorney.

STATE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED SUSTAINED BY RECORDER GOFF GOSSIP AS TO JUDGE EWART

Devery's Orders Are Discharged.

"BOXERS" ATTACK MISSIONS PARKHURST'S TESTIMONY EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

NEW YORK, March 15 .- A sensational lement was injected into the reform movement today when the grand jury formally Perto Rican tariff in the Senate, talked with protested against the presence of District Attorney Gardiner during the examination the President today about political matters. the tariff fight among others. All of these of Dr. Parkhurst. Shortly after they asagree in the opinion that the Senate will sembled the grand jury went in a body beso slow in dealing with the bill for a civil fore Recorder Goff and asked for instrucgovernment and tariff for Porto Rico. Sen tions. The foreman, addressing the reator McComas went no further than to corder, said that the orderly proceedings make this statement: "I am confident the of business had been interfered with and the grand jury desired to examine witnesses without the presence of any memrepublican majority in the Senate will agree ber of the district attorney's office. by the vote of the republican majority." spirited colloquy ensued between Col. Gardiner and Recorder Goff, the latter declining to allow the district attorney to address him. Finally Col. Gardiner was allowed to state his side of the controversy. He claimed that he had a right to be present in the

Recorder Sustains the Jury.

grand jury room and to advise the jury if necessary in the examination of wit-

Recorder Goff, in a lengthy address, sus tained the grand jury. He defined the conditions under which the district attorney might be present, but said that right wa limited to the giving of information to the grand jury. After that information had been given, said the recorder, his functions cease and he must withdraw. Should the necessity for it arise, said the recorder, the jury could compel him to retire. Gardiner attempted to enter a protest, but

Gardiner attempted to enter a protest, but this the recorder refused to hear.

The action of the police officials last night in arresting the proprietors and managers of several reputable restaumnts and hotels in which music is made a feature of the dinner hour was generally discussed today. These proceedings were based upon the law requiring hotels to have a concert license if an orchestra was employed, the section under which the attempt was made to close the notorious resorts in the tenderloin precinct.

to close the notorious resorts in the tenderion precinct.

In the Jefferson Market police court today Magistrate Cornell summarily dismissed the leaders of the orchestras arrested last night at Chief Devery's order
in some of the up-town hotels and restaurants, and afterward discharged, the managers arrested. He said the affests were
an outrage. One of those arrested is to
bring a civil suit against Chief Devery for
being arrested.

Police Acting in Bad Faith.

There is a rather general inclination t believe that this is an attempt on the part of the police to make the vice crusade popular, and also to divert attention from the movement against gambling. Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and other leaders in the reform movement, however, declare that the pros-

movement, however, declare that the prosecution of gambling houses, pool rooms and other immoral resorts will be pushed with all vigor, and Dr. Parkhurst intimates that he will strike at high places.

Dr. Parkhurst, who was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury; was in the criminal court building promptly, and immediately went to the grand jury room. He was asked if he cared to say what he would testify to before the grand jury; and replied that he would not. Assistant District Attorney Unger, who is active in the reform crusade, was asked if Chief of Police Devery had made himself liable to indictiment for his actions last night, and decilined to reely.

Col. Gardiner stated later that the contro-

clined to reply.

Col. Gardiner stated later that the controversy between himself and the grand jury had arisen because he objected to the action of the jury in declining to swear Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. Col. Gardiner said: "I believe this was a prearranged and put up job. In whose interests is it done is what I want to know. I am not trying to protect anybody, and I am going to strike hard."

Dr. Parkhurst was before the grand jury about two hours.

QUEEN'S SECOND DRAWING ROOM. Several Americans Present at the Function Today.

LONDON, March 15.-The Princess Wales held the second drawing room of the eason at Buckingham palace, in behalf of the queen, today. There was a limited num ber of presentations, and the attendant crowd was smaller than usual. The Ameri crowd was singler than usual. The Americans present were Mrs. Lafayette De Friese and Miss Ida Hungerford, both of New York, and Mrs. Joslah Pierce and Miss Pierce, American residents of London.

The United States charge d'affaires, Henry White, and other members of the embassy wars present.

TO FERRET OUT FRAUDS.

Judge Lacombe Issues Orders to Re

NEW YORK, March 15,-Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court today sent to Hugh J. Grant, federal receiver for the Third Avenue railroad, a memorandum containing instructions as to his duty with reference to prosecution of persons who have mismanaged or defrauded the com Judge Lacombe says:

"If in the past history of the Third Ave nue corporation or any one connected with it there have been transgressions against the laws of this state they should, of course, be ferreted out and puntshed, and the fullest and freest opportunity should be given to the prosecuting officers and the grand jury to examine the records of all grand jury to examine the records of all past transactions. Moreover, it is a fundamental principle of criminal proceeding that they should be expeditions. Therefore, this court will most willingly postpone such investigations into the books and papers as may be necessary for the discharge of its receivers' functions until those authorities shall have finished with them."

ANXIETY AT CONSTANTINOPLE. Russia Refuses to Modify Remands in

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15. There is great anxiety in official circles here regarding the Russian government's refusal to modify its demands regarding railroad con-cessions in Asia Minor. The Turkish gov-ernment advises against submission and the sultan is awaiting a military report on the strategical aspect of the question before

NEW FIELD FOR SETTLERS. North Half of Colville Indian Reserva

tion to Be Opened.

TACOMA, Wash., March 15.—It is under-stood that the north half of the Colville Indian reservation will be threwn open for settlement about May 1. The district contains rich agricultural, timber and mineral tains rich agricultural, timber and mineral lands, and boomers are already gathering to rush across the line. The district comprises a million and a half acres of land. The ceded mineral portion of the district is known to contain immense bodies of low-

Steps to Re Taken to Increase the Stock Under New Financial Act.

What Director of the Mint Roberts Says of the Growing

Needs.

Mr. Roberts, the director of the mint, tolay announced his intention of speedily taking steps to increase the stock of subsidiary coin under the new financial act. As quickly as possible at least \$20,000,000 will be coined and put on the market to meet the demand for small money.

Speaking of the matter today, Mr. Roberts said: "The new menetary act, approved March

4, authorizes an increase of about \$20,000,-000 in the stock of subsidiary sliver coin. The last authority for the issue of subsidiary silver was given by a joint resolution, approved July 22, 1876, in preparation for the resumption of specie payments. It authorized the issue of an amount, which, together with the fractional paper currency outstanding, should at no time exceed \$50,-

"June 9, 1879, the act providing for the re-demption of subsidiary silvers in lawful money was passed, and forthwith our old quarters, dimes and halves, which had been driven to the West Indies and South Amer-ica by our paper money, began to return. They were presented for redemption until the treasury held over \$20,000.00 or them. ipon and dispose of Porto Rican matters Senator Fairbanks is close to the admin Senator Fairbanks is close to the administration in this matter, as he has been in a number of other important questions. At the White House he is regarded as an able man. The rapidity with which he has climbed to power has never 52m equaled by a new senator in Washington.

His position has been attained, too, is the most unassuming manner. Many a time the administration's attitude on a question is represented in the position of the treasury held over \$30,000,000 of them. In this way the \$59,000,000 limit was exceed In this way the \$59,00,000 limit was exceeded, for the treasury officials paid this stock out in the regular course of business until it was practically all absorbed. The present stock in the country thus reached about \$80,000,000, and bullion purchased under the Sherman act may be coined. The new authority was sorely needs and will scarcely suffice for the growing needs of the country more than five or six years." question is represented in the position of Mr. Fairbanks, but no one knows this by anything the senator does or says. Rev. Lucien Clark presented to the Presi

DENIED BY SECRETARY LONG. Report Unfounded That Flag Officer

Were Not Treated With Consideration On inquiry at the Navy Department with reference to the statement in the press that flag officers, among whom Admirals Remey and McCormick were named, have not been treated with the usual consideration in the matter of their orders, the Secretary of the Navy states that nothing can be farther from the truth. It is to the credit of nava. officers that they are generally ready to serve promptly wherever required. They are the last men who would claim that their convenience should be consulted rather than convenience should be consulted rather than the immediate necessities of the service. As to Admiral Remey, the tender of the Asiatic station was the highest compliment that could be paid to him, and he was entitled to it for his very much appreciated services during the Spanish war. It happens that he was first apprised that he could have the place, and replied with a very cordial expression of his appreciation of the opportunity, whereupon orders were issued to him.

It appears also that before orders were issued to Admiral McCormick he had notice to hold himself in readiness for the important assignment made to him, and

important assignment made to him, and which is also a most henorable one. if he has not had an opportunity to fly his flag since reaching the grade of rear admiral, and, with the exception of two months in command of the Oregon, which he was obliged to leave on account of ill health, has not been to sea since 1884. Leaving the Oregon, he was given six months' leave of absence, and then, although a captain, given an admiral's command at the Washington navy yard. After taking his recent orders finto consideration and conferring with the department as to time for going to Manila, he decided, in important assignment made to him, and time for going to Manila, he decided, in consideration of his health when last at sea, to avail himself of the law giving retire

ments after forty years' service. Both admirals are officers of excellent character and ability, and the department has not had the slightest suggestion that the above opportunities for high command were regarded in any other than the most limentary light by them, as they cer-were by the department.

MR. BAILEY'S CANVASS.

names are mentioned. Col. J. E. Boyd, the present assistant attorney general, was Senator Pritchard's first choice, and his chances are probably as good as anybody's. Senator Pritchard could have the place himself if he wanted it, but he is not disposed that way. Has Gone to Texas to Capture the United States Senatorship. Representative Balley of Texas, former Representative Fletcher of Minnesota presented to the President a long additional democratic leader in the House and the petition praying for the pardon of four solpresent active lieutenant of Mr. Richardthe minority leader, left today for which was in camp at Augusta, Ga., during Texas, to be gone for an extended canvass in support of his candidacy for the United the Spanish-American war. A number of soldiers of this regiment were convicted of mutinous conduct in connection with the murder of one of their companions by a saloon-keeper. The sentences of a majority of them have been served, but four are yet in prison. They were first at St. Augustine, but are now at Old Point Comfort. The President said he would take the papers up with Secretary Root when the latter gets back to Washington next week. States Senate to succeed Senator Chilton who will be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Balley opens his canvass on the 24th instant at Cameron, Tex., and will probably remain in the state until the final results are determined in the primaries June 9. Aside from state issues, he win make national issues and other general questions features of his canvass.

TROUBLES ON THE MISSOURI. The President today sent to the Senate Points in the Report to the Quarter-

master General. Quartermaster General Ludington has rebe associate justice of the supreme court ceived the report of the board which investigated the troubles on the hospital ship Army-Ordnance department: Capt. James Rockwell, jr., to be major; First Lieut. Geo. Montgomery, to be captain.
Artillery-Second Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, 7th Artillery, to be a first lieutenant. Volunteer army-First Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, 21st Infantry, U. S. A., to be assistant commissary, with rank of captain; Sergt. Charles E. Carpenter, Company D, 27th Infantry, U. S. V., to be a second lieutenant. Missourl, on her long trip from New York to San Francisco by way of Manila, as a esult of which Capt. J. G. Dillon, master W. Barrett, the first officer, and G. Lowenskield, the third officer of the trans port, were discharged from the service of

the government. The evidence showed almost constant fric-tion between Capt. Dillon and Major Ar-thur, the medical efficer in charge of the ship, and that the former had acted in an arbitrary and brutal manner toward his crew, besides being insolent and insulting to his superior officer. The first and third officers were shown to have been intoxiecond lieutenant. John Grierson, postmaster, Morrison, Ill. District Commissioners Consult With officers were shown to have been intoxi cated on duty and to have disobeyed prop er orders. The report exonerated Major Arthur from the charges made against him Commissioners Wight and Ross and Asby Capt. Dillon, and is considered by the quartermaster general as having justified his action in discharging the three officers of the ship. ence with the subcommittee on judiciary of the House District committee on the pro-

TO REPRESS COMBINATIONS.

Joint Resolution Proposing a Amendment to the Constitution. Representative Ray of New York, chairman of the House committee on judiciary and at the head of a special subcommitte on trusts, today introduced the following joint resolution, proposing an amendme to the Constitution: "Resolved, etc., That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: "Article XVI. The Congress shall have

power to regulate and repress monopolie and combinations; to create and dissolv corporations and dispose of their property to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of the foregoing powers Such powers may be exercised by the sev-eral states in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States."

President's View of Longfellow Statue The President has written the Longfellow National Memorial Association as fol-

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was at the our country show their appreciation of scholarship, literature and patriotism by erecting in the year 1990 a magnificent statue of Longfellow at the national cap-

WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

They Are Discussed in Considering

DEBATE OVER A PRINCIPAL'S PAY

Arguments For and Against Increasing It.

TALKING CONTINUES

When the House convened today the cor sideration of the District appropriation bill was resumed, and as the speechmaking on the bill was exhausted yesterday, the sec-

tions were considered by paragraphs.

Mr. Allen offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that street railways shall remove within twelve hours the accumulations of snow swept aside along their tracks.

To Reduce Principals' Salaries

\$2,000 a year, and reducing the number of \$1,600 principals from five to four. Mr. Bell proceeded to make an argument

in favor of his amendment, in which he re-cited the duties of the principal whose sal-ary was proposed to be increased.

Mr. Grout raised a point of order against the amendment and, in reply to Mr. Bell, said that Mr. Bell, as a member of the ap-propriations committee. and now comes in to attack it. He

said the whole subject of public schools is now under consideration in another branch of the government. The people are not al-together satisfied with the public schools. But the question of salaries of these teach-ers should not be discussed here. Mr. Bell thought that the whole public school section of the bill was subject to the same point of order raised against his amendment.

Mr. Richardson supported Mr. Beli, and said that, as these salaries are not fixed by law, but by appropriation bills, the point of order would not hold.

Mr. Bromwell's Plen. At this point Mr. Bromwell of Ohio took the bill for this principal of a high school ought to perform. In his own city (Cincinought to perform. In his own city (Cinchnati) the principals receive \$2,620. There are not more than ten or a dozen teachers to supervise, and the number of pupils does not exceed 900. Here in this city, with 1.097 pupils and a greater number of teachers, the principal should receive more than is fixed by this bill. He said that no class of people in the country are more poorly paid than the teachers of the public schools, when their mental equipment and responsibilities are considered.

bilities are considered.

Mr. Champ Clark wanted to know if the curriculum of the schools had been exam-

Glad Somebody is Looking Into the Curriculou

Mr. Grout said the standing of the public true that the average teacher was being paid at a good rate. The committee on appropriations had been besieged by applicants for increases. The committee had

Air. Grout said he was not certain but that the committee had done an injustice to the principal of the colored high school in reducing his salary. As to the principal of the Central High School, however. Mr. Grout thought that if he was entitled to \$2.000 the other principals were entitled to the same.

The Case of Miss Westcott.

Mr. Grout cited the instance of Miss Westcott of the Western High School, who he said, had furnished her pupils with a 1-cent lunch and was working just as hard for their interests. If the Central High School principal was to be increased he

get the idea that this is at present a very get the idea that this is at present a very parsimonious government.

"There are some gentlemen in Congress," said Mr. Allen in a facetious vein, "who are not worth 35 cents, and then others of us who are worth \$10,000 a year. But because I have to serve here with some gentlemen whom I know at the same rates I don't want to discriminate in favor of any high school teachers.

"I am much more concerned," said Mr. Allen, "in providing common schools than exepending large amounts on high schools,

xepending large amounts on high schools, which are attended only by a few."

the average of \$605 for the Washington teachers is larger than the average pay of teachers in Philadelphia. Mr. Benton interrupted to say that the

average had been figured by Principal Mr. Bingham said that this was in sup-

port of his contention. He wanted to show the House that the actual days of labor are few. There are 221 days in the year

Mr. Fitzgerald said that members were constantly providing new clerks for the House of Representatives. 'That is cause these men will help us in our dis-

AS NECESSARY AS STEAM.

Today advertising is as

necessary to the transaction of certain lines of business as steam and electricity are to machinery .- R. J. Gun-

the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Bell of Colorado offered an amendment to the bill providing that the principal of the Central High School shall receive

propriations committee, had agreed to said the whole subject of public sche

Point of Order Sustained. The chair (Mr. Sherman) said that the custom has been to take the verdict of appropriation bills, in the absence of general

law, and he sustained the point of order. Upon a reconsideration of the case, how-ever, Mr. Sherman reversed his decision and held that Mr. Bell's amendment was in

the floor. He said he had long experience with school work. The salary proposed by was totally inadequate for the duties he

ined by the committee.

Mr. Grout replied in the negative. Another committee at the other end of the Capitol had taken up the subject.

"Well, I'm glad somebody is doing ft."

acted conservatively.

Mr. Grout said he was not certain but

he same. Mr. Grout said that the superintendent of the Central High School only put in his time, like the others. The fact that he had

few more teachers and pupils under him did not alter the case.

wanted Miss Westcott increased.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi indorsed the re-marks of Mr. Grout. He said one who had no experience could not appreciate the ef-forts of employes to get their salaries inforts of employes to get their salaries increased.

"There is not an employe in the District," he said, "who does not know just what every other employe of like position in the world is getting. It is not what they can do, but what they get. It seems to be part of their civil service training."

Mr. Allen said that if all the arguments which are presented for increase of salaries

which are presented for increase of salaries

Average Pay Higher Here. Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania said that

are few. There are 221 days in the year when the teachers are not employed, counting the Saturdays, the holidays and the vacations. He thought the teachers were well paid.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts said there was not a principal in a high school in the United States, in cities of 50,000 inhabitants, who receives as low a salary as these principals.

these principals.

Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to the proposition to pay \$2,400 to an electrical engineer, and yet to limit to \$1,500 the principals of the high school. Should Receive Sufficient Pay.

tricts," said Mr. Fitzgerald.
"But when it comes to providing for teachers who have no political influence, we cry economy and cut their salaries

down."
Mr. Fitzgerald held that the capital city of the nation could not afford to lower the standard of education which is set up be-